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We want this subject furnished to the pen; we desire to paint a picture to paint the human redemption when the time when the starve because every as it is needed.—C. E. W.

**SOLUTIONS**

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RESPECTED FRIEND,  
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**HEALTH OF MR. GARRISON.** A whole week has elapsed, during which no tidings of Mr. Garrison have been received, and his family and friends were of course not a little anxious; when, on Tuesday evening, letters came from Samuel Brooke, at Cleveland, giving us information as favorable perhaps as could be looked for. Mr. Garrison had been very much reduced by fever; but the fever had apparently left him, and, in the words of Mr. Brooke, 'he is decidedly better, and all the symptoms much more favorable, than previously.' The most careful attention and watching are given him; and, so soon as he may be able to travel, a good friend will accompany him home. God alone knows whether his work is, or is not, done. But we will trust that a life so true, so great, so faithful and so dear, is not yet to be ended on earth.—W.

**SANCTIFICATION OF ART.**

To the question, Why has art so rarely enlisted on the side of truth, and wrought for the service of humanity?—there has hitherto appeared an obvious answer, namely, Man cannot live on art alone; and though virtue is its own reward, and a rich one, it is a reward not easily convertible into bread. The young artist, who, destitute of means to cultivate his talent, is aided by his neighbors to visit the treasures of painting and sculpture in the old world, finds himself sufficiently rewarded from those friends by the elevated taste, and the heightened perception of external beauty and proportion which this tuition has given him without widening the breach by taking the unpopular side in other disputed points. The painting or the statue which has cost him years of toil remains unpurchased in his studio, because in idea and execution it is far above the standard of American taste; and he can ill afford to give it the additional odium of being an eloquent denunciation of American slavery.

A better day, however, we hope, is coming. It does already appear in the obviously enlarging circle of the literature of humanity. The noblest powers of eloquence, the highest range of literary talent, have long been exercised in the Anti-Slavery cause; but having been exercised by few, and in most cases by obscure persons, against an immense disparity of numbers and an overwhelming weight of political, social and theological influence, the progress they made was long unceasing, and their labors, like those of Noah, were derided by the prejudiced or unthinking multitude. Now the seed they planted amidst later discouragement in stony places is springing up, and fruit, thirty-fold, sixty-fold, a hundred-fold, begins to appear from it. As the visible product of this labor gives hope, new laborers also appear, and not in the Anti-Slavery department only, but in various other districts of the broad field of humanity, many are speaking, writing, striving by wit, sarcasm, pathos, argument, persuasion of every sort, to advance the great cause of human improvement. Peace, temperance, the elevation of the ignorant, the reformation of the prisoner and the discharged convict, and improvement in the condition of the poor, were never made the objects of such active exertion as at present.

There is therefore encouragement for art, which should ever be the handmaid of truth, to take her share in this great work. The Greek slave, a representation of the past, has commanded the attention and moved the sympathies of hundreds of thousands. When shall painting and sculpture do what they ought for the American slave, whose chains now clank in our ears, whose blood moistens our soil, whose cry constantly ascends to heaven for deliverance? The pictorial representations of slavery, however faithful in delineating its moral aspect, have hitherto failed of such artistic merit as would create a demand for them, and attract the attention of persons of cultivated taste through the form to the reality. But why should not this subject now receive the attention of artists who are able worthily to illustrate it? No department of human life could furnish subjects of more thrilling interest, or situations more fertile in all the varieties of action and passion. Think what a picture might be made, by one who can faithfully copy from nature, of the sale of a family of human bodies and souls, in lots to suit pure buyers! Can such a transaction need accessory circumstances to heighten its interest? You have them. The scene is the capital of republican America, whose stars and stripes, proudly floating over her Senate-House, in full view of this foul and meanest act of tyranny exercised by the strong over the weak, impudently declare this country to be the land of the free and the home of the brave. The purchaser, who is about to tear a wife from her husband and children, and who a few years ago voted in an ecclesiastical convention that the marriage tie, under such circumstances, becomes null and void, is a clergyman, who declares himself and is considered by others a minister of the gospel. The seller, a church member, in good and regular standing, is respected by the community around him as an honest and honorable man. And the spectators, stand gazing at this scene or taking part in it as an ordinary business transaction, are staunch republicans, ready to pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor (against any one but an abolitionist) that all men are born free, with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We want this picture, and many more which the subject furnishes, illustrated by the pencil as well as to the pen; we want artists who shall not only refuse to paint 'battle-pieces,' but who shall volunteer to paint that which will best subvert the cause of human redemption; and we believe the time has come when the man who does this work will not startle because of it. Oh! for a Retzsch to show slavery as it is, to those who have their eyes yet closed.—C. K. W.

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE CLARKSON A. S. SOCIETY.**

GAR, Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 31st, 1847.  
RESPECTED FRIENDS:  
I transmit to you a copy of a Preamble and Resolutions, passed by the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society at its last meeting, held on the 21st of the present month. I was authorized by the Society to send them to you in order that they may be published in the Liberator, and I request you to do so.

Respectfully,  
SIMMONS COATES.

Whereas, certain Anti-Slavery individuals in Great Britain have paid Thomas Auld, a slaveholder of Maryland, the sum of \$750 for his villainous claim on Frederick Douglass, which he will probably expend in the purchase and rearing of other slaves for the market, and in view of the frequent applications lately made to us to aid in similar purchases, we deem it expedient to adopt the following resolution: Resolved, That purchasing slaves by the friends of freedom from their unjust claimants, is, at least, an indirect admission of the right of property in man, and directly encourages and tends to enlarge the outrageous system of slavery; the practice should therefore receive no countenance from the friends of the slave. We therefore regret to find that the purchase of Frederick Douglass is defended by the editor of the Liberator and other prominent individuals in this country.

**BUSINESS ENTERPRISE OF COLORED MEN.** To those who may be in want of Boys' Clothing, we would recommend a call upon Samuel Wilson, No. 111 State street, where they will find the best made, and most skillfully wrought and adapted to the juvenile form. In this department, Mr. Wilson has manifested much taste, and is eminently deserving of patronage. See advertisement.

**THE FREE WILL BAPTIST PROTEST.**  
We cheerfully insert the following communication, relative to the Anti-Slavery character of one of the signers of the above Protest. The author has sent it with his name, which will be at the service of any one caring to know it. The Clergyman, to whom he refers, is the Rev. Joseph Gowan. If he does him any injustice in the statement he makes, we shall be most happy to make the *amende honorable*. But gentlemen must not expect to escape from their characters by joining themselves to a body of Anti-Slavery Protestants. A Protest against Slavery is of no virtue unless it is the expression of an Anti-Slavery Life. A mere name to an Anti-Slavery document, if it do not stand for an Anti-Slavery man, is only so much ink wasted and paper spoiled. *Stat nominis umbra.* It is but the shadow even of a name.—G.

To the Editor of the Liberator:  
On reading the list of names appended to the above protest, I see that some look oddly enough to me, in such a connection. One in particular is the name of a man who voted for James K. Polk; who upholds and defends him in his every act and deed; who goes for a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, as just and right; a man who has said that the 'Morning Star,' the Free Will Baptist paper, at Dover, ought to be put down, on account of its publishing sentiments against the Mexican war and Slavery! The fact is well known. The ministers in his 'Quarterly Meeting' understand it perfectly well. I must confess it looks a little like humbug to me. How such a man can say he 'refuses to support Slavery, its principles, or its advocates,' I am at a loss to conceive. Such Protestants will do no good, if they are to be upheld by the names of men who are notorious for their pro-slavery sentiments.  
Yours, &c.,  
P.

Lowell, Me., Aug. 1847.

UP COOL. We copy the following from the Standard of the 16th.

A MISTAKE.—The Liberty Press advertises a meeting to be held at Canandaigua on the 20th inst., at which 'nominations for county officers, and delegates for the State and National Conventions will be made out in the forenoon. In the afternoon and evening, addresses will be made by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and others.' It will be seen by reference to our notice column, that Garrison and Douglass are to be at Canandaigua on the day above specified, but are quite sure that their meeting can have nothing to do with the one which is to make Liberty party nominations. The parties advertising in the Press, are doing business on capital not borrowed. We are certain that neither Garrison or Douglass would authorize such a use of their names.

Nicholas Bidle knew what he was about when he said that 'truths might be so arranged as to convey a falsehood'—*Boston Post.*

Will the Post say what it thinks of Lord Chatham, for uttering the following words when England and America were at war?—'If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign foe was landed on my shores, I never would lay down my arms, never, never, never!'

**PLYMOUTH AND ESSEX COUNTIES—NOTICE.**

The friends of freedom and of the slave in these counties, and especially the members and friends of the Anti-Slavery Societies, are reminded of their quarterly meetings, soon to take place at Bridgewater and Newburyport, as will be seen by reference to the notices in the paper's columns. Let them be steadfast and of a good courage, now that the foes of liberty and righteousness are alarmed, and as the habit of the conscious wrong-doer is, begin to mend. Let them show, by a full and general attendance, that as they ask for nothing but what is right, so they will not cease to demand that right, until Liberty is proclaimed through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

**THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER.** We have received from our editor, Mr. Charles Stearns, a small, well-printed sheet, of this name, to appear semi-weekly, at fifty cents per annum. It embraces a wide field of inquiry, the following being, as the Prospectus says, 'a few of the topics it intends to present: 1st, Anti-Slavery. 2nd, Peace. 3d, Non-Resistance. 4th, Prison Reform and the Abolition of Capital Punishment. 5th, The Rights of the Working Classes. 6th, Total Abstinence, including Grahamism or Physiological Reform. 7th, Water Cure, Magnetism and Phrenology. 8th, The Rights of Woman, including Marriage, &c. 9th, The Old Testament, and the New to some extent. 10th, The Christian Religion. And 11th, An attack on the Church and Ministry of the present day,' after the manner of our Great Exemplar Jesus! Any persons desirous of knowing Mr. Stearns's views on these, and other, topics can leave their names with the Publishing Agent, Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

S. H. Our fair friend, for such we judge her to be from her chirurgery, is thanked for the interest she takes in our spiritual welfare. As to the question she proposes, 'how many years it will be before we shall cease to mention the Transfer of the Emancipator?' it is one to which we cannot give a categorical answer. We would say, however, by way of approximation, that we are in excellent health, of which we take the best of care, with an eye to this very matter; and that we come of very long-lived families, eighty being a usual age on our father's side, and very few on our mother's ever thinking it worth their while to die before a hundred. We think, therefore, we shall not be much out of the way, if we should say in reply to her inquiry, 'Fifty Years!'

As to the other subject of her letter, we can assure her that she is entirely mistaken. Our course in the matter to which she alludes has met with the warm and unanimous approbation, of all whose approbation we think worth having. Indeed, we have never heard or seen a word lifted against it, excepting by those who were themselves condemned by what we said.

G. W. McC., of Nottingham, Eng. This cordial letter shall have a speedy insertion. We cannot doubt that Mr. Garrison will be most happy of his occasional communications.

J. B. of Fairhaven. We are much pleased to have such good accounts of his town. We hope that Mr. Brown's labors will be actively followed up.

M. E. C., Salem. The invitation to Mr. Garrison to lecture before the S. F. A. S. Society, is received, and will be found by him on his return.

**A correspondent of the Worcester Spy, writing from Syracuse, N. Y., thus speaks of an old and faithful friend to the Anti-Slavery cause:—**  
Among the Clergymen here is our friend and former citizen, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY. He was settled over the Unitarian Society about two years since, and here, as in Massachusetts, he nobly acquiesces himself as a man and a Christian in all the relations of life. The influence of his pure character is like the heaven which was hid in the moral. He not only fulfills his mission to preach the Gospel, but like him whose representative he is, he goes about doing good. His sympathies are with the wretched and the outcast, and his kind words and generous deeds give consolation to the weary and heavy-laden. He is not merely an Abolitionist; he is a true Philanthropist. For the slave, whether of vice, or of the law, he has sympathy and regard, and he would have all men

'Be free not only from the iron chain, but from the one which passion forges.' He is fearless in denouncing oppression and wrong, and nothing finds favor in his sight on the ground of expediency. The people of his charge are devotedly attached to him; and esteem themselves particularly fortunate that they have been able to secure to their community the life-wide and eminent example of a man they regard as imbued with so much true Christian spirit. May he live long to bless those among whom he has cast his lot. Where he is, Humanity will never weep the want of a friend.

The following Statement will be read with deep interest by all who knew the lamented Mr. Young, of whose death we made mention in our last paper. There are some inaccuracies in the statement as to some of the minor particulars, but in the main it is correct.

**IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING SLAVE CASE.**

A few months ago a slave, named — Brown, belonging to a Mr. Sonnerby, of Maryland, was murdered by his master. Some time after, the master himself was murdered, and a brother of the murdered slave was taken up and tried for the offence. Not the smallest evidence could be made out against him, and he was acquitted. An acquittal of a colored man in such a region of the world must be held as a most convincing proof of his innocence. But the relatives of the murdered slave, who had been taken up from New Orleans and reached Philadelphia, where he expected to live in safety. But the man-stealer was on his track. Brown had a wife and seven children in Maryland, whom he was desirous of rescuing from bondage. He had assumed the name of Russell, but a correspondence was conducted with him from Philadelphia in his own name; and he reached the slave-owned, and they determined to be revenged still further.

The thieves of Maryland had no longer any control over his body as property, for they had made it over to the thieves of New Orleans; but two of them appeared at Philadelphia, claiming Brown as a murderer! This is a favorite and hackneyed mode of seizing a victim. The applicants knew well that they had no right to claim the persecuted man as a murderer, for he had been tried and acquitted, and could not be tried again. But, if they had him once in their possession they could easily do privately what they could not do judicially, and at least, they could punish him severely for running away, and restore him to chains and bondage. Two bloodhounds appeared at the Magistrate's office in Philadelphia, claiming their victim. He was clapped into prison, but the warrant was informal, and on that ground he was released. Seizing the favorable moment, before the informality could be remedied, Brown made tracks for Canada, passing through New York. Rev. Mr. Young of that city kindly offered to accompany the persecuted man to Canada.

Without the loss of a moment, they proceeded to Montreal, and laid the case before Lord Elgin, claiming that protection which it is the glory of British law to give to the innocent. Proof of the trial and acquittal, which, with other particulars, had been printed in the Liberator, was produced before the Governor General, who gave his unqualified assurance that the hunted man would not be surrendered to his persecutors. The penal was not too soon. Next day the two blood-hounds presented themselves before the Governor General, demanding the surrender of Brown, and it is almost unnecessary to say, they met with a pointed refusal. And now, this injured man, with his wife and seven children, who had also escaped, are in Canada, safe from the hands of the man-stealer. Some Magistrate, from ignorance of the facts, may possibly give him up on a charge of murder, although this is not likely. However, to prevent it, we have to request our contemporaries, as an act of justice and humanity, to withhold their aid from warning. Let it never be said that there is a single Magistrate in the length and breadth of British North America so ignorant or so indifferent as to surrender a fellow-man into the hands of the relentless slaveholder.—*Toronto Banner*, Sept. 17.

**CONVENTION IN SALEM, OHIO.**

In an account of a large and very interesting Anti-Slavery Convention in Salem, Ohio, the Bugle remarks:—  
'The meeting here exceeded our expectations. The big tent' was well filled, and the audience as quiet and attentive as so large an audience could well be. Our friends Garrison and Douglass, though somewhat fatigued with their incessant labors, were in the midst of the health and spirits. We have heard it said that this was the largest anti-slavery gathering ever convened in the country, nor do we suppose that the Whigs or Democrats of Columbiana can point to any of their assemblies which were equal to it in point of numbers. Town's people and country people, those near by and those from afar, gave forth in crowds to the eminence upon which the tent stood. The previous discussions in the Friends' Yearly Meeting held at this place, had aided in preparing the way for an interesting convention. Anti-Slavery feeling had been aroused, and the sympathies of at least a portion of the people had been awakened.

Right glad were we to see on the platform at the anti-slavery meeting, Joseph A. Dugdale and Lucetta Mott, who had been the most prominent agitators of the subject in the Quaker meeting. He has been a subject of much remark of late among a certain class of Quakers, who claim a right to the name of Abolitionists without possessing its spirit or power. We do not know you, O Quakers, but Lucetta Mott is the right kind of an abolitionist! Such will probably sing a different tune now, for she gave the people clearly to understand that she was identified with the Garrisonian movement, as it is called, was in fact a part of the movement herself. She took her stand on the platform before Douglass, Garrison, Foster and other laborers in the cause, and gave evidence to the assembled thousands that she was one with them in their great question of slavery, although she differed from some upon the Free Labor subject which she regarded as a more important branch of the enterprise than some others. She also bore a similar testimony in the Yearly Meeting, and much to the astonishment of the voting Quakers, as well as of some of those, who denounced the Constitution of the United States as a pro-slavery document. On Sunday morning last, there were some who forsook the anti-slavery meeting for that of the Friends, expecting that Lucetta Mott would be there, and probably preach. In this, however, they were mistaken, for instead of going to the place of sectarian worship, she was in 'the big tent,' preaching practical righteousness.

'It is easier to preach than to practice.'—*Old Mazin.*  
ILLUSTRATION.—Beneath its benign away peace and prosperity prevail! Freed from the 'burdens and miseries of war,' our trade and commerce have extended through the world. Mind no longer task-ed in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments.—*James K. Polk's Inaugural Address*, March 4, 1845.

The growth of Ohio is a modern wonder. Mr. Cist, the intelligent statistician, has just published some tables, which show the population thus:—  
1800 45,365  
1810 58,720  
1820 92,434  
1830 137,637  
1840 156,467

He estimates that, at the same rate, Ohio will, in 1850, contain a population of 1,390,334. And this is but one of the many States of the West.

**From the New Haven Courier.**  
**INDEPENDENT MAILS.**—The U. S. Government have taken up the subject of independent mails on behalf of the Post Office Department, with a view to the establishment of a system of independent mail lines which have recently been established between New York and Boston.

A Grand Jury having been summoned by the District Court of Connecticut, met at Hartford Tuesday to enquire into the facts connected with the two independent mail lines which have recently been established between New York and Boston.

In pursuance of this object the Deputy Marshal visited this city yesterday, and summoned a number of witnesses to appear at the Grand Jury at Hartford at 9 o'clock this morning. In the number were included the editors of all the papers, the agents for the Express Lines, and all who have received letters to be conveyed by Express. In addition to the above we learn that the gentleman who took a package of letters to Hartford, Tuesday, for Boyd's Express, was arrested on his arrival.

We have no hesitation in saying, that those persons who have acted as agents for the transmission of letters from this city, have done so in a manner that they are entitled to a great deal of credit. The letters being sent free of charge. At least, so far as we can learn, no one was aware of having violated any law in the matter. We believe all of them have given notice that their agencies are discontinued.

The Pelham says:—  
The Grand Jury have found true bills against three individuals for violation of the P. O. law, but who they are has not yet been divulged.

**Women's Rights.**—On the last Sixth-day evening we had the pleasure of listening to a very able discourse from our friend, Philadelphia, on the subject of Women's Rights. Lucetta is a member of the Hickeys division of Friends, and attended their Yearly Meeting, which was held in this place last week. She is a remarkable woman, possessing great powers and withal a great deal of moral honesty and independence, in coming out as she does, against so many of the popular evils of the day, and overstepping the prescribed limits in which members of her society usually move.—*Salem (O.) Register*, 24.

**A Lost Book of Lily Found.**—A most valuable discovery has just been made at Berlin. The Rev. Dr. Heine has lately returned from Spain, and has brought with him a considerable number of manuscripts for the purpose of Ecclesiastical history. Among the treasures he acquired were several rolls of parchment, purchased from a bookseller, and generously presented to the Royal Library. One of these rolls was found to be a Palimpsest, which, after being carefully cleaned and examined by the principal librarian Mr. Periz, proved to be a fragment of the lost books of Pertz, probably of book 98. The Academy of Sciences, which, at the request of Mr. Periz, was constituted to investigate the subject, has resolved to publish an engraved fac-simile of this most interesting addition to Roman History. The writing bears evidence of the highest antiquity, probably of the first century, and consequently contemporary with the age in which Lily flourished.

**Fatal and Unfortunate Occurrence.**—At a morning frolic in the neighborhood of the Quaker Settlement, between two men, the late of the South-Hays and Green Cooper. The latter having attacked Hays with a knife, it was knocked out of his hand by Mr. John Person, who was standing near, which incensed Hays to such a degree, that he immediately rushed into the street, and struck Mr. Person, exclaiming, 'I will cut your head off!' and literally cut and hacked him to pieces, wounding him in the neck, severing one of his arms, and cutting him in the abdomen so that his entrails protruded. Mr. Person, who was lying on the ground, died on Sunday last. Hays is a desperate man, and, we learn, in prison.—*Salem (N. J.) Herald*.

**Carelessness and death.**—A young man, by the name of Michael Barnes, employed in one of the lathe machines at Milwau, was killed on Tuesday last, in the following manner:—He went down amongst the machinery for the purpose of clearing away some rubbish that had accumulated about the buckets and retarded the machinery, and left a person above to see that no person hoisted the flood gate while he was down below. This person went off to get a drink of water, and while he was gone, two persons, who were sawing logs with a new patent machine, raised the flood gate, and the man was down below, came into the mill, hoisted the gate and went to work, and saved a number of logs before the person who had been left to watch returned. When he arrived he asked for Barnes, and when he was told that he had been killed, he rushed into the mill, and found the machinery was stopped instantly, and he was found bruised in a most shocking manner. He was taken out and died about twenty-four hours.—*Calais Advertiser*.

**Railroad Collision.**—The up and down train came in contact, night before last, about nine miles east of Syracuse. The collision was severe, but no one was seriously injured. Two of the engines were thrown from the car, and one had his breast bone somewhat bruised; but medical attendance was at hand, and the persons injured were able to walk about in a few hours. The engines were injured, and several of the cars more or less broken. The passengers were detained over one train.—*Alb. Eve. Journal*.

**Serious Difficulty.**—An altercation occurred between Messrs. Sherrod Sanders, William A. Sanders, Jr., and James Clifton, of this county, on Friday last, says the *Merion (Ala.) News*, of Friday the 10th inst., with result, that Mr. Clifton's being severely wounded in the side by Mr. Sanders. The ball struck a rib, and did not penetrate within the cavity of the chest. We understand that the wounded man is at present convalescent. We forbear comments, as the case will be investigated at an early day.—*N. O. Delta*, Sept. 16.

**A Mormon Patriarch Fallen.**—The editor of the Mormon paper, printed at Yre, says, 'We have our painful duty to give public notice' that William Smith, the patriarch, has been some time since suspended pending a trial on a charge of gross immorality.

The following notice has been received from the New Haven Bank, in relation to ten dollar bills of that Bank now in circulation:—  
'The public are hereby notified that a parcel of ten dollar notes, of the date of the New Haven Bank, have been taken from the printer's press, and put into circulation with forged signatures. The numbers and dates, and the names of the persons to whom they are payable, are very easily detected, while the signatures of J. Denison, President, and A. Townsend, Jan. Cashier, are very good imitations. So far as they have been seen, they are payable to T. Bishop, Z. Bradley, L. H. Townsend, and S. A. Foster, and are dated 1st Feb. and 1st Dec. 1845, and 1st Jan., 1st Nov., and 1st Dec. 1846. The Bank has issued ten dollar notes, dated 1846, and those issued in 1847 are all signed 'for President.'

**Shocking Accident.**—Mrs. Stead, an English lady, from Yorkshire, in company with her son-in-law, two daughters, two grand-children and a servant, came in upon the Eastern emigrant train which arrived a few minutes before two o'clock. The son-in-law left the females in the car, and went to the depot to make some inquiries about going West. While he was absent, the person who sweeps the car went into the one occupied by Mrs. Stead and her daughters, and told them to hurry and get upon the other cars. The daughters stepped out, and while Mrs. S. was stepping from the platform, the engineer started the cars backward, the sudden motion of which threw her across the track between the cars, and she was crushed and killed almost instantly.

The remains of Mrs. Stead were removed to Banbury, and to be enclosed in a leaden coffin, her daughters and her son-in-law, who they expected to see at the West. We understand her age is 49 years. No blame is attributed to the engineer.—*Rock Dem.*

**NEWSPAPERS.**—There are at the present time or were in April last, in existence and being published throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the British Isles, five hundred and fifty-five journals, including dailies, tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, weeklies, semi-monthlies and monthlies. The great majority of these are, of course, published in England. Of this number there were established in 1600, one; in 1650, one; in 1685, one; in 1690, one; in 1700, one; in 1709, one; from 1710 to 1720, five; from 1720 to 1730, four; from 1730 to 1740, six; from 1740 to 1750, six; from 1750 to 1760, seven; from 1760 to 1770, twelve; from 1770 to 1780, twenty; from 1780 to 1790, thirty-three; from 1790 to 1800, sixteen; to 1810, thirty-three; to 1820, twenty-eight; to 1830, seventy; to 1840, one hundred and forty-four; and from 1840 to April, 1847, one hundred and eighty; showing them to increase in number in proportion as their value is appreciated.

There are, we believe, something near two thousand different newspapers published in the United States, or over three times the number that are issued in all Great Britain; and it is believed more than all that are published in all other parts of the world together.

**THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.**

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON.

During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8.

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteenth National A. S. Bazaar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid their undertaking.

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impelling them to choose their lot in this life with the slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame beneath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a nation of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy between American principle and American practice; or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of public morals; or desire to lay deep in the national conscience, the foundations of future generations.

After a deep and careful examination of ways and means for the peaceable abolition of slavery, it has been found hopeless, except through the consent of the majority of the whole people. This, obtained, the work is done; for the willing can readily find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of means, and the best economy in their expenditure, alike forbid us, therefore, to enter into the partisan or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any one of the various political and theological persuasions will be subverted at the expense of the cause of Freedom, while all others are alienated from it in the same proportion. When the preliminary question is put, which every one ought to ask,—How do you mean to expend the money, which you require our help to raise?—our answer is, 'it shall be spent wholly and directly in awakening, informing and influencing the public mind on this primarily important question. It shall not be put into the hands of any of the political organizations, to promote the election of any candidate, but be made to awaken the love of freedom and the hatred of slavery in all; not in aiding a few fugitives to escape, but to save them that painful and hazardous experiment by abolishing the system which enslaves them; not in sending them to Africa, but in enabling them to become the free and happy elements of national strength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposition so degrading to the morals of our nation, that the government should become the tributary of its wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of national character as shall brand it—CRIME.

This money will, in short, be spent neither in compensation, colonization, nor political partisanship; while a clear-sighted economy will also forbid its being used in the equally benevolent, though less effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will be spent in Propaganda—for we strike openly, boldly, strongly, and successfully too, as our fourteen years of labor prove, at the root of the system we mean to abolish.

Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymen to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suffering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, and steel against calamity. It shall save them from the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong. It shall secure their children from such an inheritance of grief and shame, as the remembrance that their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral battle was fought out in the United States for the freedom of a race. Its consolations are proportionate to its renunciations; and in its prosecution, as in the great cause of Christianity, of which its principles form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such an embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the indifferent frivolities of a selfish existence sink into insignificance.

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate on this occasion, it is proposed to place

**\$10,000**

at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,  
ANN T. GREENE P. ILLIPS,  
HELEN E. GARRISON,  
MARY MAY,  
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,  
HENRIETTA SARGENT,  
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,  
SARAH BLAKE SHAW,  
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,  
LOUISA LORING,  
CATHERINE SARGENT,  
HANNAH WESTON,  
MARY YOUNG,  
ELIZA F. MERIAM,  
MARY WILLEY,  
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS,  
SUSAN C. CABOT,  
ANNE WARREN WESTON,  
EVELINA S. A. SMITH,  
ABBY SOUTHWICK,  
MARIA LOWELL,  
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,  
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,  
ANN R. BRAMHALL,  
LYDIA PARKER,  
HARRIET T. WHITE,  
HARRIET B. HALL,  
ABBY FRANCIS,  
HARRIET M. JACKSON,  
ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

**WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.**

It is proposed to hold a Fair to aid the cause of emancipation, at the time and place of the next anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society; and the object of this circular is to invite all to assist in preparing for that occasion, who are the foes of oppression—who desire that our country shall be redeemed from the rule of tyrants—who wish to break the yoke of the captive, and to repel the aggressions which Slavery is making upon our own rights. Whether the contributions shall be worthy of the cause—worthy the high professions of those who stand forth as the friends of liberty, may greatly depend, reader, upon your efforts. Are you willing to contribute of your abundance or your penny? are you willing to stimulate others to good works, and unite with them in bringing your neighborhood offering, and lay it upon the altar of humanity? If you have neither silver nor gold, are you willing to consecrate a portion of what you do possess to this cause? Let the farmer and his wife bring grain and wool, brooms and baskets, cloth, and other manufactured articles, and the dairy maid come with her cheese and butter, and the miller with his flour—the latter and tinner, the saddler and shoemaker, present such useful things as their several handicrafts can furnish—let the merchant contribute liberally of his stock, and those who are skillful with the needle, bring such useful and fancy articles as their ingenuity may devise.

The proceeds of this Fair will be appropriated to the support of the Anti-Slavery movement in the West, either by placing them at the disposal of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, or applying them by direction of the donors, to some branch of this reform, in harmony with the views of that Society.

Betsy M. Cowles, Austinburgh,  
Lydia Irish, New Lisbon,  
and twenty-seven others.

**BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.**

The annual meeting of the B. F. A. S. Society will be held at No. 23 Cornhill, in Western Convention, Oct. 13th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Several interesting communications from abroad will be read and other business transacted, which will probably render the meeting one of unusual interest. All members of the Society, and all other ladies interested in the cause, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.  
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.  
Boston, Sept. 29th, 1847.  
Will the Standard please to copy?

**ESSEX COUNTY.**

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Newburyport, at Washington Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 9th and 10th, commencing on Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and expected that Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, William W. Brown and James M. Buffum will be present. The friends of the Cause are earnestly invited to attend.  
C. L. REMOND, Pres.  
Essex H. KENNEY, Sec.

**OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.**

A Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held in South Bridgewater, on Saturday and Sunday, October 24th and 25th, 1847. The meeting will be held in the spacious Town House, only a few minutes' walk from the Depot, and continue through each day and evening. Meeting will commence at 9-12 o'clock, A. M.

We do most urgently and earnestly request







